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species even when they are not in flower. The keys are supplemented by simple descriptions and by more than 600 illustrative drawings, while a glossary of botanical terms will prove useful to the beginner, and the size of the book will recommend it to all as a most useful pocket aid to the study of a comparatively unknown portion of our flora.—GEO. D. FULLER.

Dictionary of plant names.—GERTH VAN WIJK,[8] a teacher in the schools of Holland, has published the result of a most laborious compilation of data, extending through twenty-five years. The dictionary is intended to enable one to find the vernacular name of a plant in four languages, provided he knows its scientific name; the four languages chosen being English, French, German, and Dutch. Two other parts are promised, which will really form an index to the first parts, and will enable one to find the scientific name of a plant if he knows the vernacular name in any one of the four languages. All questions as to the usefulness of such a work are submerged by amazement at this exhibition of enjoyment in endless drudgery.—J. M. C.

Album of thallophytes.—The first fascicle of an album of the algae, fungi, and lichens, by COUPIN,[9] indicates that the complete work will be useful to all who are interested in the lower plants. All the genera and many of the more important species are illustrated by drawings emphasizing the features which are of importance in classification. The figures are in plates opposite the descriptions, and with the description of each species is a bibliography of the principal contributions, so that more extended information may be easily obtained.—CHARLES J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien.—Parts 241 and 242 conclude the supplement to the Chlorophyceae by N. WILLE; include that to the Phaeophyceae and Dictyotales by the late F. R. KJELLMAN and N. SVEDELIUS; and begin the supplement to the Rhodophyceae by N. SVEDELIUS, who continues it in parts 243 and 244. A new genus (*Pseudolithoderma*) of Lithodermataceae is described by SVEDELIUS.—J. M. C.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS

Current taxonomic literature.—O. AMES (Phil. Journ. Sci. Botany **6**:35–56. 1911) under "Notes on Philippine orchids with descriptions of new species III" places on record additional data concerning this group of plants in the Philippines and describes 22 species new to science.—R. C. BENEDICT (Am. Fern Journ. **1**:40–42. *pl. 2.* 1911) describes and illustrates a new species of

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[8] GERTH VAN WIJK, H. L., A dictionary of plant names. 2 parts. 4to. pp. xxiv+1444. Haarlem: Published by the Dutch Society of Sciences. 1909, 1910.

[9] COUPIN, HENRI, and COUPIN, MLLE. FERNANDE, Album générale des Cryptogames (algues, champignons, lichens). Fasc. 1. *pls. 1–15.* Paris: E. Orlhac, Editor. *fr.* 2.50.

Anemia (*A. nipeënsis*) from Cuba. The same author (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **38**:153–190. *pls. 2–8.* 1911) presents the results of studies in the fern tribe *Vittarieae*, recognizing 7 genera. Several new combinations are made and one new species of *Polytaenium* (*P. quadriseriatum*) is described from Hayti.—E. BETHEL (Mycologia **3**:156–160. *pl. 48.* 1911) describes and illustrates a new species of *Gymnosporangium* (*G. Kernianum*) from Colorado.—E. BICKNELL (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **38**:103–133. 1911) in continuation of his studies on "The ferns and flowering plants of Nantucket" recognizes 12 species of *Rubus* and characterizes 24 hybrids in this genus.—F. BORGESEN (Bot. Tidsskir. **30**:177–207. 1910) under the title "Some new or little known West Indian Florideae II" has published critical notes on several species of the region, describes two species new to science, and proposes a new genus (*Coelarthrum*), based on *Chylocladia Albertisii* Piccone.—F. BRAND (Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesells. **29**:138–145. *pl. 7.* 1911) has described several new green algae collected by MISS J. E. TILDEN in New Zealand. One new genus (*Rhytisiphon*) of the Siphoneae is proposed.—A. BRESADOLA (Med. Rijks. Herb. pp. 75, 76. 1911) has published 4 new species of Polyporaceae, two of which (*Fomes subendothejus* and *F. surinamensis*) are from South America.—F. BUBÁK (Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesells. **29**:70–74. 1911) in an article entitled "Eine neue Krankheit der Maulbeerbäume" describes a new genus (*Dothiorellina*) from Bulgaria. The fungus is parasitic in the branches of *Morus alba.*—L. BUSCALIONI (Ann. Botany **9**:87–122. *pls. 1–4.* 1911) records several species of the Sympetalae from the region of the Amazon in Brazil and describes and illustrates new species in the following genera: *Torenia*, *Drymonia*, and *Memora.*—C. DE CANDOLLE (Rep. Nov. Sp. **9**:229–235. 1911) has published 11 new species of *Piper* from Bolivia.—A. CHASE (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **24**:103–160. 1911) presents the results of further studies on the Paniceae, and includes a new species in the genus *Valota* and two in *Axonopus.* Two new genera are proposed, namely, *Homolepis*, based on *Panicum aturense* HBK., and *Scutachne*, based on *Panicum durum* Griseb.—T. F. CHEESEMAN and H. B. HEMSLEY (Kew Bull. 188, 189. 1911) have published a new genus (*Coxella*) of the Umbelliferae; the genus is founded on *Ligusticum Dieffenbachii* Hook. f.—E. CHIOVENDA (Ann. Botany **9**:51–85, 125–152. 1911) under the title "Plantae novae vel minus notae e regione aethiopica" has published several species of flowering plants and proposes the following new genera: *Tzellemtinia* of the Rhamnaceae, *Hymenosicyos* of the Cucurbitaceae, *Erythroselinum* and *Stephanarossia* of the Umbelliferae, and *Petrollinia* of the Compositae.—R. CHODAT (Bull. Soc. Bot. Genève II, **3**:125, 126. 1911) has described a new genus (*Ernstiella*) of the Myxophyceae. The alga was found in one of the parks of Geneva.—H. N. DIXON (Journ. Bot. **49**:137–150. *pl. 513.* 1911) has published several new species of Indian mosses and includes a new genus (*Hyophilopsis* Card. and Dixon) of the Pottiaceae.—S. T. DUNN (Kew Bull. 193–198. 1911) has published a new genus (*Adinobotrys*) of the Leguminosae and refers thereto four species from the Indo-Malayan region and

China. The same author in cooperation with Dr. Harms (Journ. Bot. **49**: 106–109. 1911) has proposed a new genus (*Craibia*) of the Leguminosae. The genus, as here treated, embraces nine species of trees, all of African distribution.—C. W. Edgerton (Phytopathology **1**:12–17. *pl. 4.* 1911) under the title "Two new fig diseases" records two fungi found on the fig tree at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, one (*Tubercularia Fici*) being new to science.—A. Engler (Bot. Jahrb. **46**:1–288. *pls. 1–4.* 1911) under the general title of "Beiträge zur Flora von Afrika XXXVIII," in cooperation with several noted specialists, publishes an important contribution to our knowledge of the flora of Africa. About 160 species are here published for the first time, and one new genus (*Simarubopsis*) of the Simarubaceae from central Togo is described and illustrated. The paper includes a synoptical revision of the African species of *Ficus* by J. Milbraed and M. Burret. These authors recognize 95 species of this genus from Africa, and a key precedes their enumeration.—A. J. Ewart, J. White, and B. Wood (Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria, N.S. **23**^{2}:285–304. *pls. 49–57.* 1911) under "Contributions to the flora of Australia, No. 16" have described several species new to science and propose a new genus (*Sarga* Ewart) of the Gramineae.—C. E. Fairman (Ann. Mycol. **9**:147–152. 1911) under the heading "Fungi Lyndonvillenses novi vel minus cogniti" has published 8 new species of fungi from the vicinity of Lyndonville, New York.——C. Ferdinandsen amd O. Winge (Bot. Tidsskr. **30**:208–222. 1910) record several species of fungi obtained on the Warming expedition to Venezuela and the West Indies in 1891–92. A new species is added to *Helotium* and one to *Sterigmatocystis.* Two new monotypic genera are characterized, namely, *Myxotheca*, found on the pinnae of *Trichomanes pinnatum* from the island of Trinidad, and *Stilbochalara*, found on decaying fruits of cacao from Venezuela. —W. O. Focke (Rep. Nov. Sp. **9**:235–237. 1911) records 5 new species of *Rubus* from Central and South America.—R. E. Fries (*ibid.* 211) has published a new species of *Wissadula* (*W. indivisa*) from Paraguay.—E. L. Greene (Leafl. Bot. Obs. and Crit. **2**:121–152. 1911) has described upwards of 50 new species of flowering plants chiefly from western United States. One new genus (*Sandbergia*) of the Cruciferae is proposed. The same author (Am. Mid. Nat. **2**:73–90. 1911) under the heading "*Antennaria* in the Middle West" recognizes 13 species of this genus from the central part of the United States; of this number 7 are said to be new. A key to the species precedes their description.—R. M. Harper (Torreya **11**:64–67. 1911) records a new *Prunus* (*P. geniculata*) from Florida.—L. L. Harter (Mycologia **3**:154, 155. 1911) has published a new species of *Alternaria* (*A. Forsythiae*) found at Washington on living leaves of *Forsythia suspensa* Thunb.—E. Hassler (Rep. Nov. Sp. **9**:145–160, 193–197. 1911) has published several new species and varieties of Leguminosae and Convolvulaceae from Paraguay.—F. Hedges (Phytopathology **1**:63–65. *pl. 15.* 1911) describes and illustrates a new fungus (*Sphaeropsis tumefaciens*) from Jamaica; this fungus is said to be "the cause of the lime and orange knot."—F. Heydrich (Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesells.

29:26–33. *pl. 2.* 1911) in an article entitled "Die Lithothamnien vor Roscoff" describes and illustrates a new genus (*Squamolithon*).—R. H. Howe, Jr. (Mycologia **3**:106–150. *pls. 41–47.* 1911) under the title "American species of *Alectoria* occurring north of the fifteenth parallel" recognizes about a dozen species and records a new one (*Alectoria pacifica* Stzb.) from the Island of Guadalupe off the California coast.—G. Kükenthal (Philip. Journ. Sci. Bot. **6**: 57–64. 1911) gives a synopsis of the Philippine *Caricoideae*, with a key to the species of *Carex*, 24 being listed for the Philippines, one (*C. pycnothyrsos*) hitherto unknown to science.—J. Lunell (Am. Mid. Nat. **2**:57–60. 1911) records 4 new species of Compositae from North Dakota, and (*ibid.* 90–94) under the title "New plants from North Dakota" characterizes 8 varieties of "*Laciniaria scariosa.*"—B. Mackensen (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **38**:141–143. 1911) records 2 new species of *Opuntia* from Texas.—W. A. Murrill (Mycologia **3**:97–105. *pl. 40.* 1911) in the eighth article on "Illustrations of fungi" describes and illustrates several plants and records new species in *Omphalia*, *Inocybe*, and *Campanularius.*—J. A. Nieuwland (Am. Mid. Nat. **2**:60–65. 1911) in an article entitled "The type of the genus *Panicum*" proposes a new generic name *Chasea*, and transfers thereto several species of *Panicum*. *Panicum clandestinum* L. is taken as the type of the newly constituted genus.—L. O. Overholts (Ohio Nat. **11**:353–373. 1911) under the heading "The known Polyporaceae of Ohio" records 118 species from that state.—A. Pascher (Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesells. **29**:112–125. *pl. 6.* 1911) gives an account of a new tentacle-bearing chrysomonad, found growing in ditches on *Mikrospora* and *Oedogonium* at Franzensbad, Germany. The plant has been designated by the generic name *Cyrtophora* and together with *Pedinella* Wyssotzki and *Palatinella* Laut. are referred to a distinct family Cyrtophoraceae.—F. Petrak (Rep. Nov. Sp. **9**:177, 178. 1911) has published a new species of *Cirsium* (*C. Greenei*) from northern Mexico.—J. A. Purpus (Monats. für Kakteenk. **21**:50–53. 1911) describes and illustrates a new species of *Mamillaria* (*M. Sartorii*) from Mexico.—C. B. Robinson (Philip. Journ. Sci. Bot. **6**:1–33. *pls. 1–3.* 1911) presents the concluding article in his consideration of the "Philippine Urticaceae." In this paper 11 genera are recognized and to them are referred 43 species of which 13 are new. A new genus (*Astrothalamus*) is proposed, which is based on *Maoutia reticulata* Wedd.—H. H. Rusby (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **38**:145, 146. 1911) describes a new species of *Mayepea* and one of *Morus* from Mexico.—R. Schlechter (Rep. Nov. Sp. **9**:161–166, 212–218, 281–287, 289–294. 1911) under the title "Orchidaceae novae et criticae" has published new species of orchids from different parts of the world, including several from Mexico and Central America. One new genus (*Solenocentrum*) is proposed from Costa Rica.—P. C. Standley and J. C. Blumer (Muhlenbergia **7**:44–47. *pl. 5.* 1911) have described and illustrated a new species of *Castilleja* (*C. austromontana*) from the southern Rocky Mountains.—J. Steiner (Oesterr. Bot. Zeits. **61**:177–183. 1911) had published several new species of lichens, including one (*Buellia mexicana*) from Mt.

Hinatikatl, Central America.—G. S. WEST (Journ. Bot. **49**:82–89. 1911) under the heading "Algological notes" characterizes a new genus (*Oligochaetophora*); the genus is based on *Polychaetophora simplex* West, which was found originally growing on submerged portions of various aquatic flowering plants at Donegal, England.—J. M. GREENMAN.

Cecidology.—Among the most important of the recent papers on galls is that by DENIZOT[10] on the gall of *Andricus radicis*. This gall occurs on the roots of at least three species of oaks, and appears to resemble somewhat the American twig gall caused by *A. punctatus* Bassett. The gall is plurilocular, but its histological structure is very similar to the unilocular gall caused by *A. sieboldi*. The gall is made up primarily of parenchyma tissue, and each larva is surrounded by a definite structure as follows: (1) a zone of parenchyma tissue well filled with starch and known as the nutritive zone; the starch disappears with the growth of the larva and is supplanted by tannin and oil; (2) a protective zone of scelerenchyma tissue containing albuminoids and tannin. There is a gradual transition between these two zones. The superficial part of the gall is made up primarily of cork cells whose contents are reduced to a thin layer of tannin deposited against the inner walls. The tannin exists in all parts of the gall, but is most abundant in the parts referred to above, and increases in amount with the decrease in starch. It causes a coagulation of the contents of the cells, persisting in the protective cells in the form of grains, and in the cork cells as a thin peripheral layer. The reviewer has observed similar conditions in several of our American galls.

Another exceptionally good piece of work is that of HOUARD[11] on the action of certain scale insects on the plant tissues. His studies were restricted to *Asterolecanium variolosum*, *A. thesii*, and *A. algeriense* on *Quercus peduncularia*, *Q. sessiliflora*, *Q. pubescens*, *Pittosporum tobira* (an Asiatic plant), *Templetonia retusa* (an Australian plant). In all cases these insects cause cone-shaped swellings, and in the tip of each cone a depression in which the insect is located. The swellings are due partly to thickening of the bark and partly to a modification of the vascular bundles. The galls differ in accordance with the response of the vascular bundles to the stimulating influences of the insects; the more compact the bundle, the greater the resistance. If the bundles are compact, the hypertrophy of the medullary rays is slight and the bundles only slightly separated, thus making it difficult for the parasite to reach any great depth. In the case of *A. variolosum*, the vascular bundle responds to the action of the insect in the formation of new wood only. This new wood possesses an abnormal structure due to the sucking of the insect interfering with the normal differentia-

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[10] DENIZOT, M. GEORGES, Sur une galle du chêne provoquée par *Andricus radicis* (Cynipide). Rev. Gén. Botanique **23**:165–175. 1911.

[11] HOUARD, C., Action de Cécidozaires externes, appartevant au genre *Asterolecanium*, sur les tissues de quelques tiges. Marcellia **10**:3–25. 1911.